

Converting Colors

RGB(186, 228, 179)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(186, 228, 179) contains.

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Color

RGB(186, 228, 179)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAE4B3
RGB	186, 228, 179
RGB Percent	73%, 89%, 70%
CMY	0.2706, 0.1059, 0.2980
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.21, 0.11
HSL	111°, 48%, 80%
HSV	111°, 21%, 89%
XYZ	56.1298, 69.1806, 53.0427
YIQ	209.8560, -9.3030, -24.1430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

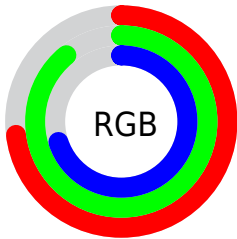
Format	Color
RYB	179, 228, 221
Decimal	12248243
CIELab	86.59, -22.72, 19.52
CIELCh	87, 29.954, 139.341
Yxy	69.1806, 0.3147, 0.3879
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290438323 (0xFFBAE4B3)
YUV	209.8560, -15.2120, -20.9217
Hunter-Lab	83.1749, -25.0969, 20.4117

Details

The RGB color **186, 228, 179** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **221, 179, 228**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **243, 255, 235**, and **132, 172, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 228, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 228, 202**.

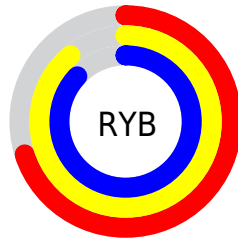
Distribution



Red (73%)

Green (89%)

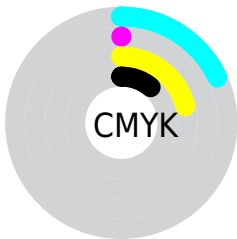
Blue (70%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (87%)

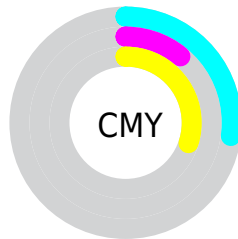


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (27%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 186, 228, 179 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 186, 228, 179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 186, 228, 179

255, 255, 255


 243, 255, 235

 186, 228, 179

 159, 200, 152

 132, 172, 126


 106, 146, 101

 81, 120, 77

 57, 95, 54

 34, 71, 32

 10, 48, 10

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 186, 228, 179

 186, 228, 179

 166, 228, 156

 206, 228, 202

 147, 228, 133

 225, 228, 225

 127, 228, 111

 245, 228, 247


 108, 228, 88

 255, 228, 255

 88, 228, 65

 69, 228, 42

 49, 228, 19

 33, 228, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



218, 221, 163



186, 228, 179



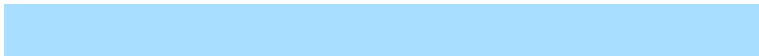
155, 232, 205

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



186, 228, 179



168, 222, 255



255, 197, 199

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



186, 228, 179



221, 179, 228

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 197, 228



186, 228, 179



208, 213, 255

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



186, 228, 179



139, 229, 255



243, 203, 254



255, 202, 175

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



186, 228, 179



140, 233, 225



243, 203, 254



255, 196, 209

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



186, 228, 179



242, 255, 240



228, 221, 179



120, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



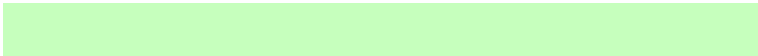
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



186, 228, 179



198, 255, 189



179, 228, 196



105, 115, 103



25, 179, 0



7, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



221, 179, 228



246, 189, 255



228, 179, 211



113, 103, 115



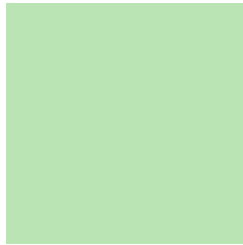
153, 0, 179



44, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 228, 179 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

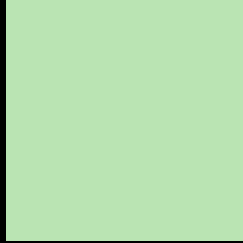
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 186, 228, 179 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

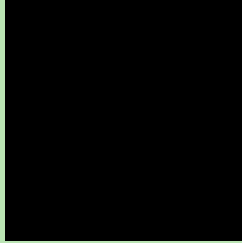
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 186, 228, 179 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 228, 179.

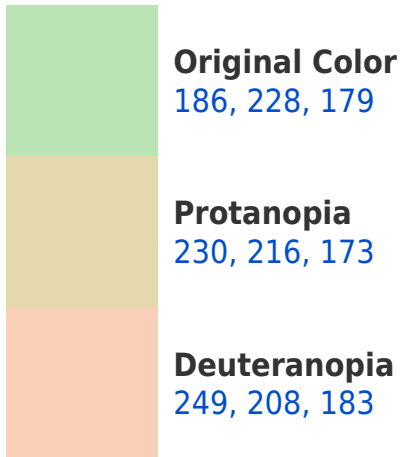


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 186, 228, 179.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
196, 220, 238

Trichromacy



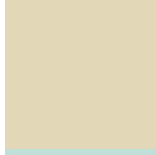
Original Color

186, 228, 179



Protanomaly

214, 220, 175



Deuteranomaly

226, 215, 182



Tritanomaly

192, 223, 217

Monochromacy



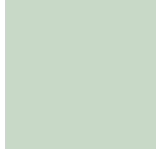
Original Color

186, 228, 179



Achromatopsia

210, 210, 210



Achromatomaly

201, 217, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 186, 228, 179 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(186, 228, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 228, 179)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(186, 228, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 228, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 186, 228, 179 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

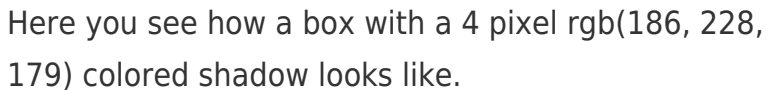
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(186, 228, 179) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 228, 179) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 228, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 228, 179); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 228, 179); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 228, 179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 186, 228, 179 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 228, 179) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
228, 179) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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